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WGC-D-3 (EIC)
20 December 1951

ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS ON INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES FOR THE STUDY
ON ECONOMIC CAPABILITIES OF THE SOVIET BLOC TO SUPPORT A GENERAL WAR

1. The following instructions apply to the list of industries in WGC-D-1, page 9. Numbers in parentheses refer to numbers in that list.
2. Types of labor (2) are defined as follows:
 - a. Managerial and engineering labor includes engineers, technicians, and other specialists with special secondary, college, or university training.
 - b. Skilled labor includes all workers in the fifth and higher wage categories.
 - c. Unskilled labor includes all workers in the fourth and lower wage categories.
3. Steel (3) is to be expressed in terms of raw steel. Wherever applicable, a supplementary breakdown is to be given in terms of rolled products, together with the factors used to convert rolled products to raw steel. For industries using rails and structural steel as inputs, these items should not be considered as coming from the steel industry (3) but rather from the rails (17), steel construction (24), and/or capital equipment, n.e.c. (23) industries, as outlined in succeeding paragraphs. Steel analysts in CIA suggest the following ratios for the USSR of raw steel to rolled products:

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<u>Rolled Products</u>	<u>Ratio of Raw Steel to Rolled Products</u>
Blooms, billets, slabs (except shell steel)	1.18
Billets (shell steel)	1.43
Pipes and tubes	1.47
Rolled armor plates	1.82
Rolled bars for shell steel	1.47
Forgings (before machining)	
a) Armor plate	1.82
b) Others (press, open hammer, drop and upset)	1.76
Wheels and axles	1.67
All other finished rolled steel	1.39

4. The rails industry (17) includes only standard sized railroad rails. All other kinds of rails should be broken out, in so far as possible, from capital equipment, n.e.c. (23). Inputs of rails should be given in terms of both rolled rails and raw steel. Steel analysts in CIA suggest 1.33 as the ratio for the USSR of raw steel to rolled rails.

5. Steel construction (24) includes all kinds of capital construction using steel as the basic material. Inputs of steel used for construction purposes are to be considered as coming from this industry and not from the steel industry (3). Inputs are to be expressed in terms of raw steel and rolled products (e.g., structural shapes and forms). Steel analysts in CIA suggest 1.39 as the ratio of raw steel to structural forms and shapes.

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6. Inputs of transportation (11) into a particular industry are to be taken as the number of ton-kilometers of transportation used to move raw materials to the industry in question, i.e., the amount of transportation consumed in support of the industry in question. Transportation includes the following: (1) railways, (2) truck transport, (3) inland and coastwise shipping, (4) civil air, and (5) pipelines.

7. Trucks (13) are to be measured in 2-ton units.

8. Motors and generators (19) include all motors and generators with a rated capacity of 200 kilowatts or higher.

9. Construction, n.e.c. (19) is to be added to the list of industries as industry 26a. This industry will include all construction not included in industries 24 through 26.

10. It should be noted that industries, n.e.c. (12) include all industries not elsewhere classified. Hence this category does not include capital equipment, n.e.c. (23) and construction, n.e.c. (26a). For all of these categories, a breakdown by components, considered either from the input or output side, would be of considerable value. Any detailed information that is available for these categories should be supplied. That is, analysts should not consider themselves as limited to the information requested in WGC-D-1.